PG: Inventory No. 82A-57

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

historic					
other	Griffith Tobacc	o Barn No. 1			
2. Location					
street and number	r 7809 - 78150	room Road		_	not for publication
city, town	Upper Marlbor	0		_	vicinity
county	Prince George'	S			
3. Owner o	f Property	(give names and mailing	addresses of all owner	rs)	
name	John A. Griffith	ı, Jr. et al.			
street and number	er 11316 Lenox D	rive		telephone	
city, town	Upper Marlbor)	state MD	zip code	20774-5712

4. Location	of Legal D	escription			
4. Location courthouse, regis		escription	liber	folio	
courthouse, regis	try of deeds, etc.	tax map f Additional Data	liber tax parcel	0.000	number
courthouse, regis	Location of tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in th	tax map F Additional Data n National Register District n Local Historic District the National Register/Marylan r the National Register/Marylan	tax parcel	0.000	number
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7. Description

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Condition

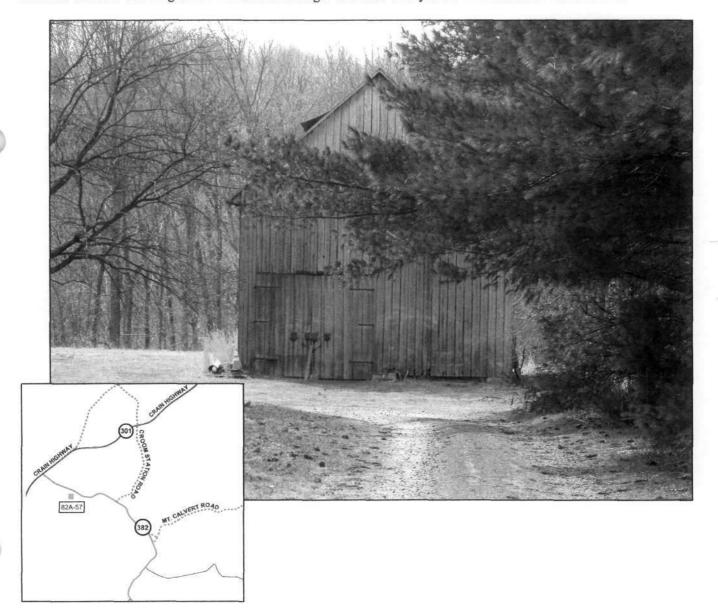
	excellent	deteriorated
X	_good	ruins
	fair	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This tobacco barn is sited to the south of Croom Road down a short driveway, near a dwelling. Mature trees are positioned on all sides of the barn.

Built circa 1900, this barn has a concrete block pier foundation supporting a wood structural system clad in vertical board. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal and features overhanging open eaves. Hinged vertical air doors line the northwest and southeast elevations. Double-leaf wood vertical board doors are positioned in the gable ends.

Access to this barn was not granted. Tobacco is no longer cultivated on any of the land associated with this barn.



8. Signific	ance			Inventory No. 82A-57
Period	Areas of Significance	Check and	justify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-1999 2000-	 X agriculture archeology architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	health/medicine industry invention landscape archite law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government ecture religion science social history transportation other:
Specific dates	c.1900		Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction da	ates c.1900			
Evaluation for:				
£0	National Register	-	_Maryland Register	not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

During the more than two centuries in which tobacco served as the money crop in Prince George's County, planters, indentured servants, slaves, and farmers developed utilitarian structures for tobacco curing and packing that have remained essentially the same to the present day. Early barns were square in plan and constructed of notched logs with open spaces between the logs to permit the circulation of air (a log dwelling had chinking and caulking between the logs to prevent the infiltration of air). Inside, scaffolding held the tobacco sticks with the leaves suspended from them in such a way as to allow air to flow over the drying tobacco to prevent mold. Farmers employing the fire-curing method lit small fires on the barn's earthen floor to lower the relative humidity (Percy 1979:33). The Prince George's County barns differed from those constructed in Virginia and North Carolina for the flue curing of bright-leaf tobacco, which employed a stove or firebox with a flue and require a different type of barn—one that was essentially airtight to hold the heat. By the 19th century, the increasing availability of sawn lumber enabled southern Maryland's farmers to construct timber-frame tobacco barns covered with wooden siding, usually vertical board siding. Southern Maryland's air cured tobacco utilized barns constructed with air doors along the sides that could be opened to facilitate the circulation of air. These air doors were three or four vertical boards fastened together and usually hinged that could be opened.

The earliest tobacco barns identified in the survey along Croom Road are the ca. 1820 Duvall Tobacco Barn (87A-31) and the 1800-1830 Watson Tobacco Barn (87A-55) and the most recent barns date to the middle of the twentieth century such as the Stielper (87A-48), Jackson (87A-47), and Chase (87A-44) tobacco barns. Although the dates of construction for the surveyed barns range over one hundred and thirty years, the construction materials, methods of construction, and form of the tobacco barn changed very little. All of the barns surveyed are wood-frame and clad in vertical boards; all of the barns contain four-foot by four-foot rooms to hang the tobacco; and all of the barns have hinged vertical board air doors to control the circulation of air within the barns. The changes in form are very minor but provide the most insight into the date of construction. Early nineteenth century barns have steeply pitched gable roofs. From about 1830 until 1900 the barns have more standardized gable roofs, sometimes with one side of the gable extended to create a shed roof over a stripping room. Around 1900, the use of tractors increased in Prince George's County and central double-leaf doors opening onto a wide central passage began to appear in the barn. The final form change was the advent of the gambrel roof, which created more space within the barn to hang tobacco. Gambrel roofs begin to appear in the 1930s and 1940s

This barn is significant as an example of a c.1900 or earlier tobacco barn in Prince George's County, Maryland and fits into the third period of tobacco barn construction. The double doors, which indicate a c.1900 or later date, may be later additions as the barn does have an earlier 19th century form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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David O. Percy, The Production of Tobacco Along the Colonial Potomac. The National Colonial Farm Research Report No. 1, Agricultural History Series (Accokeek, Md.: The Accokeek Foundation, 1979), 10–11.]

National Register of Historic Places, Red Fox Farm, Mecklenburg Co., Va., File 58-131, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va.

Calvert County Historic District Commission, "Tobacco Barns Calvert County Maryland," Prince Frederick, Md: Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991), brochure.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	20.48	
Acreage of historical setting		
Quadrangle name		Quadrangle scale:

Verbal boundary description and justification

11 Form Pre	J. Shafagoj, Architectural Historian		
organization	Ashley Neville, LLC	date	March 1, 2006
street & number	11311 Cedar Lane	telephone	804.798.2124
city or town	Glen Allen	state	VA

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600 Giffith Tohacco Barn No. 1 7809 Croom Road, Upper Murlhoro

